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8 October 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda items 23, 35 and 75
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Today, 8 October 1990, Israel committed another crime of genocide, resulting, until 0800 hours New York time, in the martyrdom of 22 unarmed civilian Palestinians and the wounding of almost 200 others. Israeli occupation troops are preventing the Palestinians from reaching hospitals to donate blood to the wounded.

Early in the morning it was learned that a group of Israelis had planned to enter the precinct of the Haram al-Sharif (the al-Aqsa Mosque) in Jerusalem and to lay therein the "Foundation Stone" for the erection of the "Third Temple". As these Israelis approached the gates from the southern side, the people of Jerusalem were already in the area to prevent the aggression against one of the holiest of Moslem Shrines. Members of the Israeli army, in uniform, opened fire with live ammunition and gas cannisters. Israeli troops opened fire from helicopters circling over the area.

The Security Council is called upon immediately to invoke the powers vested in it by the Charter, to put an end to such criminal acts by the occupying Power, Israel, and to ensure respect by Israel for the legal obligations arising from the Charter and from the Fourth Geneva Convention.



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The aggression committed today and the persistent policy and practice of the occupying Power against the Palestinian people under occupation do constitute a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 8 October 1990 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Hungary and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Joint Statement adopted in Kiev on 27 September 1990 during the talks between Mr. L. KRAVCHUK, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Mr. A. GONCZ, President of the Republic of Hungary (see annex).

We request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69, 79, 105 and 139.

(Signed) Geza JESZENSZKY
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Hungary

(Signed) Anatoly M. ZLENKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Ukrainian Soviet
Socialist Republic

ANNEX

Joint Statement by the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the President of the Republic of Hungary

On 27 September 1990 in Kiev talks were held between Mr. L. Kravchuk, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Mr. A. Goncz, President of the Republic of Hungary, who had come to Ukraine on an official visit. As a result of the talks, the two leaders adopted the following Joint Statement.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Republic of Hungary reaffirm their willingness to maintain and develop their mutually beneficial co-operation and good-neighbourly relations that serve their national interests and are not prejudicial to any third party, which constitutes a concrete contribution to the establishment of a common European home. These relations and co-operation are based on the Charter of the United Nations as well as the Helsinki Final Act and other documents adopted by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The parties solemnly declare their respect for the obligations and the universally accepted principles and norms contained in these instruments of international law and their desire to put them into practice.

The Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Hungary reaffirm that, in accordance with the right of peoples to self-determination, the peoples of Ukraine and Hungary have an inalienable right to determine in full freedom their internal and international political status without any interference from the outside, and to realize their political, economic, social and cultural development.

The Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Hungary declare their commitment to the above-mentioned principles, including the principle of territorial integrity of States. They will refrain from breaching in any way this principle and from any acts which may be aimed at violating, directly or indirectly, the territorial integrity of each other. No acts or situations which contravene this principle will be recognized by the Parties as lawful.

The Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Hungary are ready to develop mutually beneficial co-operation in political, economic, environmental, scientific and technological, information, cultural, humanitarian (including protection of the rights of national minorities), and other areas, and to promote direct links between various enterprises and agencies as well as contacts between individuals and public organizations. To enhance mutual understanding, good-neighbourly relations and friendship, the Parties will facilitate the dissemination of objective information about the processes under way in the two countries.

The Parties continued their exchange of ideas initiated at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and of Hungary in Budapest in August this year, concerning the possibilities of having diplomatic, consular and trade missions. To take the first step in this direction, the Parties agreed to

establish consular relations and to conduct talks as soon as possible and with the realities duly taken into account on the establishment of full-scale diplomatic relations.

Proceeding from the necessity to revitalize their trade and economic co-operation, the Parties agreed to discuss this matter at the intergovernmental level. To this end, they decided to hold a preparatory meeting of experts by the end of 1990, which will comprehensively consider technical, legal, financial and other questions. The Ukrainian SSR and Hungary agreed to establish a Ukrainian-Hungarian foundation for training business managers for Ukraine.

The Parties reaffirmed their respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion and political conviction for all regardless of race, nationality, language, sex, property status and religious belief. They emphasized that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is the most important factor of peace, justice and security, which are essential for friendly relations and co-operation between the two States.

In this context the Parties recognize that the establishment of a State based on the rule of law and democracy is impossible without strict observance of and respect for the individual and collective rights of national minorities, which is a key element in the maintenance of international peace and security. The President of the Republic of Hungary noted with satisfaction that the situation of Hungarians who live in Transcarpathia has improved over recent years, which will considerably enhance the possibilities of bilateral co-operation. The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR expressed the hope that the situation of the Hungarian citizens of Ukrainian origin will be a matter of importance for the Hungarian side and will enjoy permanent attention.

The Parties expressed their intention to take further steps in the process of codification and protection of the rights of national minorities. The Parties will promote closer contacts between Ukrainians, Hungarians and people of other national origin living or temporarily staying in their territories, and will resolve problems which may arise through dialogue based on the recognition of the supremacy of law.

Recognizing the importance of constructive co-operation in the field of the rights of national minorities, the Parties authorized their experts to prepare a document on this question without delay. The Parties also agreed to initiate the preparation of a draft European Charter of the Rights of Minorities, being convinced that the adoption of such a document will be an important contribution to the establishment of a common European home.

Promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of Ukraine and Hungary and their respect for each other, guided by humanitarian considerations and meeting the wishes expressed by the Hungarian public opinion, the Ukrainian SSR will consider the possibility of mounting a plaque in Kiev in memory of the Hungarians who died in the Second World War. The Hungarian side agreed to duly respect Ukrainian burial places in the territory of Hungary.



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The Parties underlined the special importance of unhindered contacts between their nationals and expressed their determination to take necessary steps to ensure the proper functioning of the border checkpoints and to restore the simplified procedure for border-crossing.

The Parties welcome the improved confidence in Europe and declare their support for the reduction of military armaments, of the exclusion, once and for all, of military insecurity and threat of force from international relations in the continent.

The Ukrainian side informed its counterpart on the steps taken to realize its intention to be directly involved, as an equal party, in the All-European process and European structures. The Hungarian side expressed its readiness to contribute positively to the solution of this problem.

The Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Hungary will continue their fruitful co-operation in the United Nations and other international organizations and conduct regular consultations on international problems of mutual interest, as well as the questions of bilateral co-operation.

The President of the Republic of Hungary, A. Goncz, invited the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, L. Kravchuk, to come to the Republic of Hungary for an official visit at a time convenient to him. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The dates of the visit will be fixed later.

Chairman
of the Supreme Soviet of the
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
L. KRAVCHUK

President
of the Republic of Hungary
A. GONCZ

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA
EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE
ELECTIONS
REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM
1990-1991
PROGRAMME PLANNING
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 3 October 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint American-Soviet Statement: Responsibility for Peace and Security in the Changing World (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 87, 89, 105, 108, 110, 117, 118, 119 and 139, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) James A. BAKER III
Secretary of State
of the United States of America

(Signed) Eduard A. SHEVARDNADZE
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

ANNEX

Joint statement issued on 3 October 1990 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America

Responsibility for Peace and Security in the Changing World

The forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly is taking place amidst the most profound changes in international affairs that have occurred since the Second World War. The confrontational nature of relations between East and West is giving way to a co-operative relationship and partnership. The United Nations is fast becoming a real centre for agreed common actions and the Security Council is re-establishing its crucial role in the maintenance of international security, peaceful settlement of disputes and prevention of conflicts. Yet there remain many challenges to meet and problems to solve on the way to a peaceful and prosperous future.

Reaffirming the resolution presented last year by the United States and the Soviet Union and unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, our two countries will attach special importance in the United Nations and its specialized agencies and programmes to promoting practical, multifaceted solutions to the issues of international peace and security, political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

To accomplish this we will pursue co-operation with all Member States in attainment of the following:

(a) Strengthen the United Nations efforts to promote international peace and security in all its aspects by working to improve United Nations peace-keeping, peace-making and crisis-prevention functions, by encouraging more active use of the Secretary-General's good offices and, at the request of individual countries, electoral assistance;

(b) Establish a new sense of responsibility at the United Nations by encouraging the trend away from rhetorical excess towards efforts to deal pragmatically with the major issues of the 1990s, including transnational issues such as narcotics, the environment, development, terrorism and human rights;

(c) Promote a new way of conducting diplomatic efforts within the United Nations system to eliminate duplicative programmes and activities and ensure that the United Nations system is utilized in the most efficient manner possible - we call this a "unitary United Nations";

(d) Ensure the availability of sufficient resources to the United Nations for it to function effectively and efficiently by timely payment of financial obligations to the United Nations.

Promoting peace and security in all its aspects

Joint efforts have contributed significantly to the easing of tensions in southern Africa and Central America, and are part of efforts to prepare a peaceful settlement in Cambodia. But serious problems still remain. Our search continues for workable solutions to conflict and instability in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, Afghanistan and El Salvador.

In the Persian Gulf, we face a most serious threat to the integrity of the emerging international system. The United States and the Soviet Union are working together with other members of the Security Council to fashion a concerted response, unprecedented in United Nations history, to this crisis. The swift reaction of the international community to Iraq's dangerous and unwarranted aggression serves as a sobering reminder to any future aggressor; the international community will not tolerate the kind of wanton aggression that Iraq has committed. We call upon all United Nations Members to continue to support the sanctions invoked by the Security Council in its resolution 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) until Iraq abides by the call of the Security Council to withdraw its forces from Kuwait immediately, totally and unconditionally. We call also for the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

The rapidly changing structure of international relations requires a United Nations that, while remaining faithful to its original purposes, can also respond flexibly and effectively to new challenges as they occur, such as drugs, the environment and the need to ensure the protection of human rights.

Tangible examples of the United Nations movement away from divisive rhetoric and political excess were last December's special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and the resumed session last month, where the world community underscored its resolute opposition to apartheid while agreeing, by consensus, on a positive approach based on dialogue among all South African parties. We will work for equally positive results at the General Assembly this year.

The special session of the General Assembly on international economic co-operation, held in April 1990, also reflected the growing convergence of views world wide on the need for more effective approaches to national economic development, in the context of a supportive international economic environment. Our two countries will continue working together to promote further convergence in this direction. We will also support efforts to ensure careful and pragmatic preparation for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development. We want to see the Conference fashion a realistic action plan to set the United Nations course in the coming decades.

Another area in which the United Nations is actively promoting peaceful change is in facilitation of free and fair elections. United Nations assistance in Namibia and Nicaragua was dramatically successful, and there are many other situations where the United Nations services are being requested. Our two countries will work with other United Nations Members and the Secretary-General to structure a United Nations electoral assistance process to enable the Organization, at the request of countries concerned, to carry out effectively this important new effort.

Promoting a unitary United Nations and assuring needed financial resources

An important area of our bilateral and multilateral co-operation has been the administration and management of the United Nations, particularly its budget. As major contributors to the United Nations, we believe it is essential that all views on the budget are taken into account, and that the agreement of all major contributors is required in order to approve the budget.

For there to be consensus, the United Nations system must improve the setting of priorities and improve co-ordination among various United Nations programmes. The aim should be to eliminate duplicative programmes and activities and ensure that the various components of the United Nations are utilized in the most efficient manner possible. For priority-setting and co-ordination to be effective, Members will need clearer and more comprehensive data on what the United Nations and the specialized agencies are doing with assessed and voluntary contributions.

Our two countries provide an important element of United Nations resources. As such, we recognize our responsibility to pay assessments promptly so that the United Nations has the resources required to perform the tasks as expeditiously as possible, keeping in mind the necessity of strengthening the administrative and budgetary reforms that have taken place in recent years.

We intend to work for further enhancing the efficiency of the executive machinery of the Organization.

Establishing a new sense of responsibility for peace

The challenges before the international community and the United Nations are great. So, too, are the opportunities for more and better multilateral co-operation to confront and master the problem of our time.

In all spheres of United Nations activities the renunciation of sterile and rigid positions dictated by ideology rather than by practicality constitutes an essential prerequisite for creating an atmosphere of confidence within the United Nations among all United Nations Members.

The United Nations can play a leading role on issues of global concern. We will actively support efforts, throughout the United Nations system, to implement and strengthen the principles and the system of international peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 9 October 1990 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the disturbances in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 9 October 1990 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the disturbances in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem

The Government of Japan deeply deplores the killing of many Palestinians in the disturbances which occurred in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem on the morning of 8 October, and strongly condemns the excessive use of force by the Israeli authorities.

Japan urges the Israeli authorities to exercise the utmost self-restraint and to accord the Palestinians in the occupied territories humane treatment as prescribed by international law. The Government of Japan hopes that this incident will not lead to a vicious circle of violence.

Japan reaffirms its basic position that the problem of peace in the Middle East should be solved through (1) Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it has occupied since 1967, (2) recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent State, and (3) recognition of Israel's right to exist; such a solution should be sought through negotiations among all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, and, ultimately, through the holding of an international conference.

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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 69 and 139, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of Afghanistan

Our dear compatriots know that with the signature of the Geneva Agreements, real possibilities were opened for the peaceful settlement of the problem of Afghanistan. On the eve of the return of Soviet troops and afterwards, different ways and means of ensuring country-wide peace and reconstruction of Afghanistan in the framework of high national interest and based on the principle of the participation of all political forces, organizations and figures opting for peace, were sought and put forward.

In the period after the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the Republic of Afghanistan, with the grace of God and vast support of the people, was able, in spite of all military and economic pressures and every interference from abroad, to defend the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country and to demonstrate, in practice and repeatedly, its capability for survival and the reality of its existence. Despite all difficulties, the State was able to bring its domestic and foreign policy in line with the developments in national and international levels. It amended the Constitution and created a new government consisting of non-party personalities. To ensure the independence of the courts, the judiciary and prosecutors were reserved for non-party individuals and the principles of political pluralism and the market economy were enshrined as the basis of the political and economic system of the country.

In the international arena, differences on the political settlement of the problems of Afghanistan have narrowed considerably and the positions of the United States of America and the Soviet Union vis-à-vis Afghanistan have become closer than ever. All these developments have created favourable conditions for the emergence of an international consensus and launching of elections under United Nations supervision.

While promising horizons are appearing for the political peaceful solution of the situation in Afghanistan, certain Pakistani military circles, particularly its military intelligence, are making every effort to intensify their interference and to encourage once again extremist groups, particularly those of Gulbuddin and Sayyaf, to commit war, destruction and murder of Afghan people. The State of the Republic of Afghanistan possesses authentic information that, like the incident of attack on Jalalabad city, the military circles of Pakistan and its intelligence are once again planning to press the extremists to prepare for another attack on Kabul and a number of other cities. While the return of Afghan refugees is continuing, according to this plan, they are to cut the main highways of the country in order to sabotage this process and to bring economic pressure and food shortages. According to the information, Pakistani military units are also to be introduced in the attacks on provinces bordering Pakistan. The intensification of rocket attacks on Kabul city on the birthday of the Prophet (peace be upon him) causing the death or injury of dozens of people, is, in fact, a sample of fresh barbaric military efforts of the extremists and their patrons which they are planning to repeat on a larger scale.

The development of events in Pakistan and an analysis of public opinion in that country indicate that the present situation is in favour of forces which are for democracy and the solution of the situation in Afghanistan through peaceful political means. Therefore, in order to mislead Pakistani public opinion, on the one hand, and, on the other, to prevent the political solution of the situation in Afghanistan in spite of the understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States, who are helping to create favourable conditions for understanding among Afghans, the military circles of Pakistan are using the extremists to launch yet another military adventure against Afghanistan. At a time when world public opinion is concerned with the crisis in the Gulf region, such measures of certain Pakistani military circles pose the grave danger of creating another regional crisis.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan resolutely declares that, as it has in the past defended Afghanistan and its people, this time it will also repel any warmongering and terroristic attempts on the part of the extremists and the aggressors. Common sense dictates that those who insist on military pressure and the continuation of war should learn a lesson from the experience of Jalalabad, Khost, Kandahar and other parts of the country and refrain from further committing the grave crime of murdering Muslim Afghans, looting, destruction and aggression against Afghanistan.

The Republic of Afghanistan once again reiterates its commitment to the political peaceful solution of the question of Afghanistan. The alternative of war is not the choice of the Republic of Afghanistan. However, if war is once again imposed on the people of Afghanistan, the armed forces of the country, wherever they are and under whatever conditions they are, will resolutely defend themselves, with the grace of God and the support of the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan against the aggressors, the warmongers and the enemies of peace and tranquillity. The responsibility for all these attempts, however, would rest on the shoulders of the armed extremist opposition and the Pakistani militarists. The State of the Republic of Afghanistan is firmly confident that the brave, freedom-loving nation of Afghanistan, following the traditions of their forefathers, as they demonstrated valour and heroism against the military pressures of the extremists and the aggressor after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, this time too, they will firmly stand for the defence of their homeland and its honour with high morals and, if need be, with the price of their lives.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan draws the attention of the United Nations and world public opinion to the grave dangers of the intensification and even aggression of Pakistan against Afghanistan which runs nakedly against the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements. We demand that serious measures be adopted to prevent further deterioration of the situation.

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# SCIENCE AND PEACE

## Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The International Week of Science and Peace was first observed during 1986 as part of the observance of the International Year of Peace. The organization of events and activities for the week was undertaken as a non-governmental initiative; the secretariat for the International Year of Peace was informed of the preparatory activities and the final summary of events that occurred during the week. The organizers sought to encourage the broadest possible international participation in the observance.

2. Based on the success of the 1986 observance, the organizers continued their efforts in successive years. In recognition of the value of this annual observance, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/61 in December 1988, which proclaims the "International Week of Science and Peace", to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls. The General Assembly urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage relevant institutions, associations and individuals to sponsor events and activities related to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security; urged Member States to promote international co-operation among scientists and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the activities and initiatives of Member States and interested organizations in connection with the Week.

3. The present report has been prepared in response to that request. It is based on information received by the Secretariat as at 30 September 1990. Information has been provided by Member States, permanent observers, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and members of the non-governmental international co-ordinating committee for the 1989 Science and Peace Week observance.

## II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1989 OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF SCIENCE AND PEACE

4. A wide variety of activities took place during the 1989 observance of the Week from 6 to 12 November 1989. The majority of events was organized at universities with both faculty and student participation. However, many conferences, round tables and symposia were open to the public and, in many cases, significant coverage was provided by the media.

5. The central focus of the observance was on the links between scientific and technological development and peace. Scientists of both the physical sciences and the social sciences organized conferences, discussions, round tables, seminars, exhibits and competitions on different aspects of this theme. In view of the volume of activities that took place, a sampling of actual events is provided here. More detailed information can be obtained from the United Nations Secretariat.

6. In many universities and institutions the relationship of science and peace was examined. Particular consideration was given to the role of scientists in the promotion of peace. Some events focused on scientific responsibility and moral considerations in the performance of scientific research. Seminars, conferences and round tables were organized on science and peace in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, at universities in Chile, in China, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The round-table discussion organized in Jamaica was televised and a special supplement was included in major newspapers featuring articles on science and peace.

7. Issues of disarmament, arms control, and international and regional security provided a focus for activities in many countries. In Hungary, the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Eotvos Lorand University sponsored a discussion of the arms race from the point of view of the natural sciences, while lectures at the Semmelweis University Medical School addressed the psychological effects of the nuclear threat. A one-day conference entitled "The Limits of our Defence" took place at Umea University in Sweden. In the USSR, the Academy of Sciences of Turkmen SSR and the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and against the Nuclear Threat sponsored a regional conference, which launched an appeal to concerned organizations and institutions to support an initiative entitled "Deserts of the world - a nuclear-free zone". At Kiev and Leningrad State Universities, the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute and the Moscow Institute of Aviation, seminars and discussions were held on aspects of military conversion. In the United Kingdom, discussions and talks were organized in Bristol, London and Norwich on issues such as "Non-provocative Defence" and military funding of university research. In the United States a symposium on "The Effects of the Arms Race on Public Health in the USA" was organized at the Albany campus of the State University of New York.

8. Questions of philosophy and ethics were also considered in the context of Science and Peace Week. In Argentina, a symposium on Ethics in Modern Society was jointly organized by the University of Buenos Aires, the University of São Paulo (Brazil) and the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science and the Regional Office of Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Institut de la Vie of the Free University of Brussels sponsored a one-day conference, which included a half-day session devoted to the subject "Towards a Global Ethic - a Responsibility of Universities?" In Pisa, Italy, a panel discussion took place concerning "Ethical Issues of Scientific and Technological Development". Japanese novelist, Oe Kenzaburo, gave a talk on the humanism of peace at the University of Tokyo. With co-sponsorship by UNESCO, the Polish quarterly Dialectics and Humanism organized the First International Symposium on Universalism, which resulted in the establishment of the International Society for Universalism. In the USSR a conference was held on the philosophical problems of social ecology, and an international seminar was organized on the ethics of non-violence.

9. An important topic for discussion was the relationship of scientific and technological progress, peace and the environment. In the Byelorussian SSR, teachers' associations and student clubs held lectures and discussions on nature

and socio-economic consequences of the scientific and technical revolution for the promotion of peace, prevention of war and conservation of the environment. The Cuban United Nations Association and the Higher Technical Institute of the Province of Cienfuegos sponsored the planting of a peace tree during the week. The Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences hosted a talk on "The Greenhouse Effect" in Debrecen, Hungary. In Japan, a symposium on "Environmental problems and global peace" was held at Saitama University and a teach-in and lecture on forest destruction took place at Tsuda-Jyuku University in Tokyo. The Universities of Delft and Utrecht in the Netherlands organized lectures or seminars on the relationship between environmental problems and international security.

10. The relationship of peace, scientific and technological progress and development provided an additional focus for discussion. In Cienfuegos, Cuba, an exhibit on the United Nations system focused on the role of the Organization in scientific development and the promotion of peace. The Minister of Development, Planning and Production of Jamaica issued a special statement on peace and development for the observance of the Week. Observance of the Week led to the organization of a later event in Mexico, the "First International Seminar on Education for Peace and Development". Sponsored by the National Polytechnical Institute, the seminar took place in March 1990 and consisted of public lectures, an exhibit and the screening of several films. In Moscow displays at the Exhibition of the Economic Achievements of the USSR featured information on international co-operation in the use of science and technology and its contributions to social and economic development.

11. In addition to conferences, seminars and discussions during the Week, a variety of special activities took place. In Chile the Hernan Olguin prize for scientific journalism was presented. Chinese Central Television broadcast a cultural evening programme entitled "Science and Peace" and children were given free admission to the Children's Sciences Centre throughout the week. A commemorative envelope was issued by the China Stamp Corporation. Athletes participated in a Marathon for Peace in Cienfuegos, Cuba. In Japan 80 scientists signed an appeal for scientific and public participation in the Week; they also established a co-ordinating committee for Japanese observance of the Week.

12. In many countries, the media contributed to the observance of the Week by covering local or national events related to Science and Peace Week, publishing special articles on relevant issues and televising interviews, round tables and talks related to science and peace.

13. Many events were organized with emphasis on international participation and/or co-operation. International symposia were organized in Hiroshima and Tokyo with the participation of eminent international scientists. In the USSR a display related to the space programme highlighted the contributions of astronautics to the solution of current global problems and indicated projects for international co-operation in the further exploration of outer space.

## III. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

14. In many countries, the observance of International Science and Peace Week promoted greater awareness of the positive potential of science to contribute to peace. This awareness can lead to increased public discussion and debate as well as more informed and practical action at the local and national levels. Observance of the Week also encourages further research into the relationship between science and peace, contributing to academic analyses from both a single discipline and from multi-disciplinary perspectives as well.

15. Observance of the Week serves as a complement to and stimulus for additional activities at different times during the year. Public interest in related peace and security events such as the International Day of Peace, Disarmament Week and Environment Day is encouraged through the week-long focus on science and peace. Greater public participation in such events, particularly in schools and institutions of higher learning, can be a positive source of citizen action and support throughout the year.

16. The Week provides a valuable opportunity for undertaking various types of international co-operation. Because of its limited duration, specific projects can be undertaken or more long-term programmes launched in the context of the Week. A primary aim of the observance of the Week is to generate greater international scientific co-operation. Such co-operation will develop gradually and Science and Peace Week provides an occasion of limited duration for seeking new forms of international collaboration.

17. Several Member States have informed the Secretariat of plans for participation in the 1990 observance of International Science and Peace Week. Relevant institutions in Austria and Senegal have indicated their intention to organize events for the Week. The Philippine National Science Society, together with the National Academy of Science and Technology, is organizing a symposium on Scientific and Technological Development for Progress and Peace. There are also tentative plans for a second symposium which would culminate in a stage presentation during the observance of the Week. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences, in the name of the Holy See, will continue its work related to the contributions of science to the realization of peace. UNESCO has expressed interest in publishing information about programmes and projects undertaken in observance of the Week.

18. The scientists who compose the international co-ordinating committee for the Week have indicated interest in meeting together in order to exchange experiences and opinions on past observances of the Week and to discuss plans for the future. Particular attention would be given to ways of broadening participation in the observance and encouraging greater international co-operation. The Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat is currently exploring the feasibility of organizing such a meeting.

19. The annual observance of the International Week of Science and Peace is making an important contribution to the promotion of peace. The Week encourages greater academic exchange on a subject of universal importance while also generating

greater awareness of the relationship of science and peace among the general public. Based on observances of Science and Peace Week to date, it may be expected that participation each year will increase, contributing to greater international understanding and opportunities for co-operation in the applications of science for the promotion of peace throughout the year.

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

# Standard operating procedures for peace-keeping operations

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would complete his work on standard operating procedures for peace-keeping operations and make it available to Member States. The Secretariat has been engaged in this task since 1989 and has made considerable progress in defining a methodology and delineating the wide and complex range of issues and practices involved. The present report is intended to be a progress report, pending completion of the work in early 1991.

2. Every United Nations peace-keeping operation has its own set of standard operating procedures, containing instructions for all aspects of its operations and administration. The procedures are prepared by the commander and his staff as soon as the operation is first deployed and they are revised at regular intervals thereafter. Each operation's procedures naturally reflect the type of operation it is, its mandate, its concept of operations, the political and military environment in which it is deployed and so on.

3. The standard operating procedures that exist at present contain significant differences in format and content. This is to some extent inescapable. Given the diversity of peace-keeping operations undertaken by the United Nations, it would be neither desirable nor practicable to fit all operations into the straitjacket of a single, inflexible set of procedures. However, many operating procedures are common to all peace-keeping operations, deriving as they do from the nature of United Nations peace-keeping and from the standard peace-keeping practices that the Organization has developed over more than four decades. It is important for the integrity and efficiency of United Nations peace-keeping that those common practices should be applied in the same way in all operations. However, because

each peace-keeping operation is responsible for preparing and revising its own standard operating procedures, there has been a tendency for the development of unnecessary and unwelcome divergences between the procedures of different operations.

4. The Secretary-General has decided to correct this state of affairs by producing a set of guideline standard operating procedures that can be used by each peace-keeping operation in preparing its own procedures. The guideline standard operating procedures will reflect the procedures common to all peace-keeping operations and the approved techniques to be applied in each situation. Where a procedure is of universal application (as is the case, for instance, with many of those relating to matters of personnel or logistics) it is intended that the language in the guideline standard operating procedures should be incorporated in full by each peace-keeping operation in its own procedures. Where, on the other hand, each operation's procedures have to be tailored to specific individual circumstances (as would be the case with the procedures relating to operations), the substantive content will vary, but it is intended that the format provided in the guidelines should be followed by each peace-keeping operation in order to ensure that all relevant points are covered.

5. The guideline standard operating procedures currently in preparation are organized in five separate sections: a general introduction, followed by detailed descriptions of procedures to be followed in relation to headquarters organization, operations, personnel and logistics.

6. The introduction provides basic definitions and describes the purposes and aims of the guideline document. It explains the practice of peace-keeping, its characteristics, command structure and operational direction. The section on headquarters deals with the organization of the mission's headquarters, staff responsibilities and duties, headquarters routine, guidelines for staff work, and visits to peace-keeping operations. The section dealing with operations addresses the mandate of a mission and its concept of operations, the use of force, liaison, humanitarian functions, operational activity, troop security, air operations, communications, training and reporting. The section on personnel reflects existing administrative instructions on personnel matters and explains the privileges, immunities and responsibilities of United Nations peace-keepers, particularly in relation to a status of forces agreement, if one has been negotiated. Rules, regulations and policies relating to rotation, extension, repatriation, pay and allowances, leave and holidays, medical matters and related issues of an administrative nature are spelled out in detail. Finally, the section on logistics describes the United Nations logistics system, outlining ways of meeting each of the requirements relating to the deployment and support of a peace-keeping operation, including supply, transport, maintenance and repair, accommodation, communications, movement control and boards of survey.

7. It will be clear from the concept described above that the guideline standard operating procedures will have to cover all eventualities and to explain in some detail the considerations that need to be borne in mind by commanders of peace-keeping operations of different sizes and mandates in preparing their operating procedures. As a result the current draft of those guidelines, including a number of illustrative annexes, exceeds 300 pages.

8. When the draft has been further refined at Headquarters, it will be sent to the commanders of existing peace-keeping operations so that their views and advice may be taken into account in finalizing the guidelines, a process which it is hoped to complete before the end of the current year. The guideline standard operating procedures will then be made available to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/49.

9. At the same time, the guideline standard operating procedures will be issued to the commanders of all peace-keeping operations, who will be instructed to review their present procedures and bring them into line with the guidelines by a date to be determined in early 1991.

10. The guideline standard operating procedures will similarly be issued to the commander of each new peace-keeping operation with instructions to prepare the new operation's procedures on this basis and to give this work the highest priority, with the aim of sending a draft to Headquarters for approval not later than four weeks after deployment of the new operation.

11. The guideline standard operating procedures will be reviewed once a year at Headquarters and revised as necessary.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, held in New York on 9 October 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, held in New York on 9 October 1990

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met urgently on 9 October 1990 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, to consider the dangerous situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially Jerusalem.

The Bureau learned with revolt and indignation of the use of firearms by members of Israeli armed forces and other Israeli nationals against unarmed Palestinian civilians in the precinct of Al Haram Al Shareef, at Jerusalem, on 8 October 1990, which resulted in the loss of 23 Palestinian lives and over 200 wounded. It strongly condemned this massacre, which is yet another criminal act committed against the suffering Palestinian people.

The Bureau called upon the Security Council to take immediate and resolute action in order to implement its own resolutions regarding the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, as well as the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and to establish urgently an effective United Nations presence with a legal mandate to protect the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation. Further on, the Bureau called upon non-aligned countries to take an active part in the deliberation of this issue in the Security Council.

The Bureau was of the view that this Israeli brutal act generates additional tension in the occupied Palestinian territory and puts obstacles to the creation of the necessary conditions for the opening of the peace process. This tragic event brings forth the urgent need for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the attainment of the national rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Bureau emphasized that the Security Council should proceed, as a matter of urgency, to take the necessary measures towards the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation, on an equal footing, of all the parties directly concerned, including the PLO, as well as the five permanent members.

Bearing in mind the recent experience in the Security Council, which indicates that, given the necessary political will, the Council is able to achieve consensus on an important matter of concern to the international community, the Bureau encourages and supports every effort by the permanent and other members of the Security Council to bring the positions of the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict closer to each other, to create a climate of confidence between them, and to facilitate in this way the convening and successful outcome of the International Peace Conference.

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# REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

## Report of the Secretary-General

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, adopted resolution 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", in which the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/305) approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of the above-mentioned resolution.

# II. STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

3. The relevant information relating to the structure, including the guidelines and method of work, of the disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme can be found in (a) the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/305), approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; (b) the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (A/40/816, paras. 3-5, 8-11 and 27); (c) Assembly resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985; and (d) Assembly resolution 42/39 I of 30 November 1987.

# III. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

## A. General

4. The 1990 programme of disarmament studies started at Geneva at the Palais des Nations on 23 July 1990 and will end in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 23 November 1990.

5. In general, the 1990 programme included disarmament lectures, seminars and panel discussions, research projects on peace and disarmament, simulation exercises and study visits.

## B. Selection of 1990 disarmament fellows and associate disarmament fellows

6. Twenty-four disarmament fellows and two associate disarmament fellows were selected in 1990 by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a selection panel, which met in May 1990.

7. The names and nationalities of the 24 disarmament fellows and two associate disarmament fellows are as follows:

Disarmament fellows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. Artur KUKO | Albania |
| 2. | Mr. Ernesto Mario PFIRTER | Argentina |
| 3. | Mr. M. Amir Hussain SIKDER | Bangladesh |
| 4. | Mr. Anguel ANASTASSOV | Bulgaria |
| 5. | Mr. NAINLA Ngarry-Mbailao | Chad |
| 6. | Mr. Endale TESSEMA | Ethiopia |
| 7. | Mr. Martin KREMER | Germany |
| 8. | Mr. Luciano BOZZO | Italy |
| 9. | Mr. Hussein AL-RIFAI | Jordan |
| 10. | Mr. Tseliso KOLANE | Lesotho |
| 11. | Ms. Maria del Rosario Marta PEÑA Jaramillo | Mexico |
| 12. | Mr. Mohamed BEN KADDOUR | Morocco |
| 13. | Mr. U Wynn THEIN | Myanmar |
| 14. | Mr. Dhananjay JHA | Nepal |
| 15. | Mr. Julio Alberto OCAMPO MASCARO | Peru |
| 16. | Mr. Leslie J. BAJA | Philippines |
| 17. | Mr. Hassan M. CONTEH | Sierra Leone |
| 18. | Mr. Manjusri Jayantha PALIPANE | Sri Lanka |
| 19. | Ms. Annika JOHANSSON | Sweden |
| 20. | Mrs. Radhia Naima MSUYA | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 21. | Mr. Pavel MIKHAILOV | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| 22. | Mr. Victor Francisco MANZANARES VELOZ | Venezuela |
| 23. | Mr. Hoai Trung LE | Viet Nam |
| 24. | Ms. Dragana FILIPOVIC | Yugoslavia |

Associate disarmament fellows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | Mr. LI Yong Ho | Democratic People's Republic of Korea |
| 26. | Mr. Myong Jin KIM | Republic of Korea |

## C. Geneva part of the Programme

8. The fellows were exposed to various shades of opinion in order to facilitate the discussion of disarmament issues from different perspectives and to promote greater understanding of the various global/multilateral, regional, bilateral and national approaches to disarmament.

9. The Geneva programme, which covered practically every aspect of disarmament and security, included lectures on disarmament issues, both in their historical context and as the subject of current deliberations and negotiations, as well as following the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament in order to understand the conduct of actual disarmament negotiations. The specific disarmament topics covered included the following: (a) Procedures and Practices of the Conference on Disarmament (CD); (b) multilateral approaches to disarmament negotiation (with special references to the CD); (c) assessments of deliberations and negotiations on various items in the CD and its ad hoc committees including cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war, chemical weapons, nuclear-test ban, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States; (d) the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; (e) history of arms control negotiations and evaluation of major arms control limitation and disarmament agreements including their verification and enforcement; (f) the main provisions of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the four NPT Review Conferences; (g) confidence-building measures; (h) nuclear-weapon-free zones; (i) regional disarmament; (j) disarmament and security; and (k) United Nations and other sources of disarmament information.

## D. Study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna

10. The fellows visited the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna and attended briefings of lectures on the following topics: IAEA - what it is and its history; legal basis for international safeguards, including mechanisms for international co-operation, IAEA safeguards system and the nuclear non-proliferation régime; IAEA safeguards inspection - how it works.

## E. Study visit at the invitation of Governments of States Members of the United Nations

### 1. General

11. This year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from six Member States (Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America) inviting participants in the 1990 programme to visit their countries in order to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the host Governments, provided the fellows with additional sources of information, as well as practical knowledge.

## 2. Countries visited in 1990

12. In the various countries extending invitations, the fellows visited the following places and institutions: (a) Finland: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Research project on the verification of chemical disarmament, the Research project on seismological verification of nuclear tests, the Naval Academy; (b) Germany: the Federal Foreign Office, Research Institute for International Affairs, the Federal Armed Forces NBC Defence Science Agency at Münster, the incineration plant and the explosive ordinance disposal facilities in Münster; (c) Japan: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima (the Peace Memorial Museum, Cenotaph for Atomic Bomb Victims, Atomic Bomb Hospital, a film showing "Hiroshima - A Mother's Prayer", and a meeting with scholars and atomic bomb survivors) and Nagasaki (Atomic Bomb Museum, showing of a film on atomic bombing of Nagasaki, a meeting with atomic bomb survivors and medical doctors; (d) Sweden: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Defence Research Establishment (FOA), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); (e) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), the Institute of the United States of America and Canada Studies; (f) the United States of America: before the end of the 1990 programme, the fellows will visit the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other agencies.

## F. New York part of the Programme

13. The New York part of the programme is taking place during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and will end by 23 November 1990.

14. The programme studies include: attendance at meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly from the general debate on disarmament items to the actual voting on draft resolutions; lectures/seminars on the following topics - all the disarmament and international security items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the First Committee; the work of the First Committee; the work of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in connection with disarmament conferences, publications and studies, World Disarmament Campaign; evaluation of selected draft resolutions on disarmament submitted to the General Assembly; simulation exercises, in which the fellows assume the roles of delegates in "real world" disarmament negotiating scenarios; the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; and United Nations peace-keeping operations; attendance at Disarmament Week events.

## G. Disarmament research projects and papers

15. Research work is an essential and integral part of the programme of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted twenty-six written papers of 15 to 20 pages each on a variety of disarmament issues. Later, the Senior Co-ordinator held discussions with the fellows on the papers prepared by them. In addition to the research papers, the fellows made oral presentations on a wide range of disarmament subjects.

## IV. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

### A. Background

16. In 1985, in resolution 40/151 H, the General Assembly decided to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme to include regional disarmament training and advisory services. Within the framework of the regional disarmament training and advisory services, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has developed a programme of regional disarmament workshops to be organized on a regional or subregional basis, in co-operation with the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament.

17. The modalities for the implementation of the workshop are contained in General Assembly resolutions 40/151 H of 1985 and 42/39 I of 1987, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the Secretary-General's reports (A/41/720 and A/43/719).

18. In particular, the modalities make clear that besides the limited resources provided by the General Assembly, (a) a Government in the region concerned will be expected to act as host when the regional disarmament workshop takes place in that particular region, (b) other interested Governments could make contributions as appropriate towards the costs of the regional disarmament workshops.

19. As stated by the Secretary-General in his report A/43/719, the main objective of the workshop is to provide assistance to the Governments of the regions concerned, through the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned, for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as to promote a better understanding and awareness in the region of the international and regional machinery for the promotion of disarmament efforts and regional security. More specifically, workshops aim at: (a) increasing the participants' knowledge of concepts of security and regional security questions; (b) providing to the participants a forum for sharing information and experience on disarmament issues of common concern to the region, including regional case studies; (c) deepening the participants' understanding of the causes of the arms race, as well as the relationship between security, development and the arms race; (d) creating awareness of the regional systems for the promotion of security and conflict resolution.

20. It was on the basis of this background that participants from 21 African States were invited to participate in the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop, for Africa in 1989. The Government of Nigeria acted as the host for the workshop which was held in Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989. The Government of Norway made a contribution of $US 5,000.

B. Preparations for the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (1991)

21. Preparations are now under way to organize a disarmament workshop for the Asia and Pacific region. The Workshop will take place in Bandung (Indonesia) from 28 January to 1 February 1991.

22. Texts of the presentations made during the Workshop will be published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

23. Besides the resources provided by the General Assembly, the Government of Indonesia will act as host and will provide the local expenses, including conference facilities, hotel, meals, local transportation. The following Governments have pledged contributions: Norway ($US 15,000) and New Zealand ($NZ 5,000).

## V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

24. The General Assembly has on many occasions emphasized the importance and value of the disarmament fellowship programme. By the end of 1990, the programme will have trained 267 government officials from 106 countries, and it has made a significant and useful contribution to the development of greater expertise in disarmament. It has also given the disarmament fellows knowledge and experience on which they can increasingly draw as they assume greater responsibility for their nations' policies.

25. As is evident in the present report, the Department has organized, within the framework of the United Nations Regional Disarmament Training Programme, the regional disarmament workshop for Africa and preparations are under way for the regional disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific. In effect, the disarmament fellowship programme, which is global in scope, and the regional disarmament workshops, which are regional in scope, complement each other.

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# THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report on the situation in Cambodia is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of its resolution 44/22 of 16 November 1989.

2. During the period under review, I have actively pursued my efforts to contribute, within the framework of my good offices, to a negotiated settlement of the problem. Accordingly, I and Under-Secretary-General Rafeeuddin Ahmed have maintained regular contacts with the parties and countries concerned. We have also followed closely the various initiatives and diplomatic exchanges that have taken place over the past year.

3. Following an Australian proposal for a solution based on a United Nations role in the administration of Cambodia during the transitional period, the five permanent members of the Security Council began talks on Cambodia in Paris in mid-January at the vice-ministerial level. During that month, Mr. Ahmed travelled to Moscow for consultations with Soviet officials, where he also had discussions with a special envoy from Phnom Penh. He subsequently travelled to Paris for consultations with officials of the French Foreign Ministry.

4. In February, the Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members held a second round of talks in New York. I and Mr. Ahmed met with the Five to exchange views on the subject at that time. At the end of February, the Informal Meeting on Cambodia was convened in Jakarta, under the auspices of the Paris Conference on Cambodia. On my behalf, Mr. Ahmed participated in that meeting.

5. A third round of talks of the Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members was held in Paris in March. Mr. Ahmed travelled to Paris on that occasion to continue our dialogue with the Five on this matter. The fourth round of talks was held in New York in May, when we again held consultations with the Five.

6. In mid-June, I asked Mr. Ahmed to travel to the region to take stock of the situation in the light of developments during the preceding months, in particular the Tokyo meeting of the Cambodian parties held on 4 and 5 June. During the visit, Mr. Ahmed met with each of the four Cambodian parties as well as with senior officials of the neighbouring States. At the fifth meeting of the Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members, held in Paris in July, Mr. Ahmed was invited to provide further views on the matter, based upon his recent consultations in the region.

7. The sixth round of talks was held in New York at the end of August. The Five announced at that time that they had reached agreement on a framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. In early September, on the basis of the framework adopted by the five permanent members, the co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference convened an informal meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta. On my behalf, Mr. Ahmed participated in that meeting.

8. The Jakarta meeting culminated, on 10 September, in a joint statement announcing that the four Cambodian parties accepted the framework formulated by the five permanent members, in its entirety, as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict, and were committed to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Paris Conference. The joint statement further stipulated that the Cambodian parties agreed to form the Supreme National Council and provided its composition. On 20 September the Security Council adopted resolution 668 (1990) endorsing the framework formulated by the Five and welcoming the results of the Jakarta meeting.

9. More recently, I have had further discussions in New York with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and leaders of other member countries of the Conference.

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10. In early February, I established under my chairmanship a task force on Cambodia, composed of senior Secretariat officials, to follow the situation with a view to developing ideas on a contingency basis regarding all aspects of a potential United Nations role in Cambodia during the transitional period. In April, a Voluntary Fund for the Cambodian Peace Process was established, upon the suggestion of Australia, to facilitate planning aspects for a comprehensive political settlement. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to those States which have so generously made contributions to the fund.

11. My Task Force has met regularly, as required, since its establishment. In furtherance of its work, five fact-finding missions visited Cambodia between March and October to gather information and data relevant to the eventual deployment of an integrated United Nations operation. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 668 (1990), I instructed my Task Force to intensify its work and, in particular, to identify practical ways in which the United Nations could discharge the tasks outlined in the framework of the Five.

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12. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/22, I have continued my efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance to the Cambodian people along the Thai-Cambodian border, within Cambodia and within Thailand. My Special Representative for co-ordination of this assistance, Mr. S. A. M. S. Kibria, has regularly informed the donor countries of the needs of the programmes and of their implementation, through quarterly meetings convened in Bangkok and New York.

13. As at the end of September 1990, there were some 298,000 Cambodians in the evacuation sites along the border under the care of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). In addition, there were some 15,000 Cambodian refugees in the Khao-I-Dang holding centre and elsewhere, under the care of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Both groups of Cambodians continue to be completely dependent upon relief assistance provided by the international community. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the donor countries and to the Royal Thai Government for their assistance in assuring the continuation of these important programmes.

14. Although support for the programmes of UNBRO has been generous for many years, in my last report (A/44/670) I drew attention to the fact that available resources had become insufficient to meet all the needs of the border population. As a result, UNBRO was compelled to reduce its 1989 budget. In 1990, UNBRO has also had to cut programmes by some $US 5.4 million. These cutbacks have meant a reduction of up to 25 per cent in some programmes at the border, principally in education and skills training. Reduction in these training programmes is unfortunate since they are intended to enable the Cambodian border population to become self-sufficient upon repatriation.

15. In my last report, I informed the General Assembly of my concern about reports that some of the displaced persons at the border may be moved inside Cambodia prior to a peace settlement, without sufficient preparations or consultation. In late January, the entire population of the Borai encampment, consisting of some 4,400 persons, was in fact relocated to unknown destinations across the border. Mr. Kibria has received repeated reports of the extremely poor conditions under which these persons have been forced to live, including insufficient food and the absence of medical care in an area infested with malaria and implanted with land mines. A recent census in the border camps also revealed a decrease in the populations of the Site 8 and O'trao camps.

16. More than half of the Borai camp residents have now made their way back individually to United Nations-assisted border camps, many extremely ill from malaria, malnutrition or injured in mine explosions. The plight of these people underscores the grave dangers present for those who attempt to return outside the framework of a United Nations-assisted voluntary repatriation programme. I therefore wish to call upon all parties concerned to take steps to actively discourage such unco-ordinated repatriations.

17. A number of steps have already been taken in order to prepare for an orderly repatriation. A skills training programme is being carried out with assistance from WHO, UNESCO and ILO. In July 1989, I asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assume the lead role in the Cambodian repatriation

operation. The High Commissioner first prepared a planning framework for repatriation. Last March, Mr. Kibria convened a series of inter-agency workshops involving all United Nations agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations from the border and from within Cambodia, in order to co-ordinate a joint programme of assistance for the returnees in the areas of health, education, agriculture and employment. In June, the office of the High Commissioner undertook an inter-agency fact-finding mission to Cambodia to assess the preparatory work required prior to repatriation. UNHCR is working in close co-operation with UNBRO to ensure a smooth transition between the border relief and repatriation operations. In the mean time, voluntary repatriation of individual humanitarian cases continues with the co-operation of the parties concerned on a case-by-case basis.

18. A serious problem which deserves the urgent attention of the international community is the presence of land mines and other anti-personnel devices, particularly in the western provinces of Cambodia to which most of the refugees and displaced persons are expected to return. While mine-clearing activities can only take place following a peace accord, we have already begun a mine-awareness programme for the civilian population at the border, particularly women and children. Affected Thai villagers living in the vicinity of the Thai-Cambodian border will also benefit from this programme.

19. The agricultural sector of the Cambodian economy remains fragile. After two consecutive years of good harvests, there are recent indications that this year's harvest will be less satisfactory. In anticipation of possible food shortages next year, the World Food Programme has taken steps to increase buffer stocks throughout Cambodia. Humanitarian assistance also continues to be provided within Cambodia by UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, the International Committee of the Red Cross and an increasing number of non-governmental organizations.

20. I wish to reiterate my deep appreciation to the international community for its generous support to the humanitarian assistance programmes and to express the hope that this support will continue as the peace process unfolds. I also wish to pay tribute to all those dedicated workers of the United Nations and other international agencies and non-governmental organizations who have carried out these programmes so efficiently and successfully in circumstances that have often been difficult and hazardous.

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21. Over the past 12 months, considerable progress has been achieved in the negotiating process and it appears that a solution to this tragic conflict may now be within reach. The framework for a comprehensive political settlement formulated by the Five has been accepted by the Cambodian parties and the other countries concerned. It has also been endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 668 (1990). As a result, the reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia can now be seriously considered. It is to be hoped that the Conference will be able to meet in the near future to elaborate and conclude a comprehensive peace agreement.

22. The establishment of a durable peace will require the full support and continued co-operation of all the parties directly or indirectly involved in the

conflict. It will ultimately depend, however, on the willingness of the Cambodian parties to overcome their long-standing differences and to achieve a genuine national reconciliation. Today, the international community is challenging them to put the fundamental interests of their people above all other considerations and to turn their swords into plowshares. I earnestly hope that they will resolutely meet this challenge and that, as a first step, they will promptly reach the compromises necessary to enable the Supreme National Council to assume its role in the settlement process. I also hope that the Cambodian parties will heed the Security Council's call for maximum self-restraint and that the Supreme National Council will be able to agree, as soon as possible, to a voluntary cease-fire and moratorium on arms supplies, so as to establish a climate conducive to the successful completion of the negotiating process in the framework of the Paris Conference and to the rapid deployment of a United Nations operation, following the conclusion of a comprehensive peace accord.

23. It is gratifying that the international community and the Cambodians themselves are planning to entrust the United Nations with wide-ranging responsibilities in the process leading to the restoration of peace in Cambodia. I am sure that the Organization will try to fulfil these expectations to the best of its ability. However, as I have stated many times in the past, it will only be possible to do so on the basis of a specific, realistic and practicable mandate. I intend to continue to work closely with all concerned to ensure that such a mandate is formulated and that the Organization is provided, in a timely and assured manner, with the human and financial resources indispensable to the implementation of an effective operation.

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# PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

## ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/45/L.2

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 5th meeting, on 10 October 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/13) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/45/L.2. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/45/SR.6).

## DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. Based on the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/13) and on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and on the views expressed by delegations in the Committee, the Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/45/L.2, the net additional amount required should not exceed $6,500,000.

4. The actual amount, within the $6,500,000 ceiling, which would eventually be required to be appropriated under the programme budget for biennium 1990-1991 would be reflected in a special performance report that would be submitted to the General Assembly near the close of its forty-fifth session and would take into account,

inter alia, such offsetting staff savings as may arise under various sections of the programme budget, the actual estimated value of vehicles and equipment to be credited to the budget, the size of any host government contributions and the effect of such voluntary contributions as may be received in response to the Secretary-General's continuing efforts in that regard. Pending that report, the Secretary-General would be authorized to enter into commitments not exceeding $5 million.

5. Furthermore, the Fifth Committee informs the General Assembly that the question of recourse to the procedures relating to the contingency fund should be decided at such time as the actual appropriations for this activity are being approved.

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